

An Ideal Fish

By Robert W. Chambers

HERE are, in some cold, clear streams of the North, certain fish known locally as "Mohawk chubs." These fish are the ideal fish in shape and color—graceful, slim, elegant creatures, pure silver except on the dorsal ridge, which is the tint of oxidized silver. They are tender-mouthed, and remind me somewhat of the grayling, although they have not the great dorsal fin nor the fragile mouth of that fish. They often inhabit trout waters, and I have an idea that trout feed on the smaller ones, although I have no absolute proof that this is true. I know, however, that pickerel, maskalonge and black bass strike at them eagerly.

These fish rise to a fry and are often quite as gamy as grayling. Often and often I have struck them in trout waters, and have found them interesting fighters when tackle is light and water cold and swift.

Animals and birds appear to be very fond of them, or at least are often seen eating them, perhaps because they may be easier to catch than trout. Where Mohawk chubs are herons and kingfishers congregate. The only time I ever saw an osprey in that region was once when whipping that stream. The osprey dashed down within a rod of me and seized a Mohawk chub that must have weighed a pound at least, bearing him up out of the pool and away across acres of swamp toward the distant forest.—Harper's Weekly.

The Life and Health of Young Girls

By Dr. James H. McBride, the Alienist and Neurologist

THE girls of the present day who are brought up under more comfortable conditions than their grandmothers have gained much, no doubt, in the change of conditions; but they have lost something, in that in many homes there is less of healthy exercise, less of that kind of work that developed the body and also developed simple and healthy tastes. There is as a result of this poorer physical development, less feeling of responsibility in the home on the part of the young ladies and not so great a sense of duty. When every member of a family had everyday, specific duties—work to do that had to be done, work that exercised the body as well as the moral sense in discharging a duty—such life, dreary and harsh as it sometimes was and often barren of most of those things that we regard as common comforts, had at least the great advantage of providing work that furnished physical exercise, and that was also done under the sense of obligation. There is a moral and physical healthfulness in such a life that goes to the making of strong and simple characters, and that puts purity of blood and vigor of constitution into descendants.

The number of young women who soon after marriage break down from the unexpected strain of new duties is very large. The mother of a young woman who had become a nervous invalid within two years after marriage said to me there was no apparent cause for her daughter's illness, as she had been shielded from everything from childhood. Why, indeed, should anyone be shielded? Was it ever the case anywhere that a person who had been shielded grew to be a forceful character or proved a success in presence of the swift and onerous demands of life?

The Newspaper and the State

By Samuel Bowles, Journalist

THE difficulties of producing a worthy and excellent newspaper are great. It cannot be efficient and independent unless it is at least self-sustaining; or, to put it in another way, unless it exhibits qualities which will command the support of the public. Of course, the press may be endowed, in some way, but the endowment is apt to be encumbered with an obligation to serve some other interest than that of the public. It seems to me impossible for a journal that is entirely and short-sightedly commercial in its spirit to be of value as a public mentor. Such a journal is apt to be more harmful than helpful in its influence. The duty that rests upon every member of society to so conduct his business, to so perform his part, that good, not evil, shall flow from his action, appeals with peculiar force to the journalist. The true journalist is broad-minded and far-sighted enough to see that the best service he can possibly render the public is the best investment he can make for himself.

The life of the worker of the press who is thoroughly devoted to his calling is strenuous and laborious. It is attended with an almost incessant strain upon the patience and the nerves. The work is never ended; the responsibility and the anxiety never cease; emergencies are always imminent, and they demand the full expenditure of brain and muscle. Those who enter upon it should do so with a keen sense of its responsibilities as if entering any one of the so-called learned professions. The newspaper which goes into the homes and haunts of the people should be clean, harmonious, attractive, artistic, beautiful. To please and improve the taste of his reader should be the constant aim of the maker. The public welfare should be his sole guide in determining the contents of his sheet. That affords abundant field for the exercise of skill, ability and energy, and the employment of sensation of a worthy sort in making his paper popular and strong and profitable.

The new conditions and problems created by the country's rapid growth constitute a new and insistent call upon the press to rise to its opportunities, to perform its obvious duty. These relate not alone to the affairs of the Nation and State, but to the immediate environment of every newspaper in the land. The time is ripe for making our home community life in every city, town and village cleaner, fairer, richer, happier, more just and more beautiful. This is to come through a high development of the civic spirit, and in that development the press should be the most potent factor.

The Art of Salesmanship

By L. D. Vogel

GOOD salesmanship is so essential to all lines of business, and so worthy of intelligent study and execution, that the calling, to my mind, is lifted to the dignity of a profession. First, let me say that the definitions of salesmanship which I shall offer are not my own, but quotations from what I have read; and, coming as they do from salesmen of experience who have been successful, they are entitled to respectful consideration.

"Salesmanship is the quality in a man—partly inherent, partly acquired—whereby he is able to successfully introduce, interest in and sell a prospective customer any article or commodity."

I will quote a few others, which impress me as being particularly good, and which I singled out of many and copied: "The ability to sell goods, or other property, in a straightforward manner, with satisfaction to all concerned and with the least expenditure of time and money, but having always chiefly in view the benefit to be derived by the person for whom the property is sold."

Another: "Salesmanship is that quality in a salesman which enables him, in the shortest space of time, to place in the possession of his customer the greatest amount of satisfactory merchandise, and in the coffers of his employer the greatest amount of profits; while at the same time preserving the lasting good will and respect of his customer."

Bear in mind, please, that a salesman is not in the salesmanship class, according to this authority, unless he can both make a profit for his employer and preserve the lasting respect and good will of the customers.

Another definition that, it seems to me, contains many good points, is as follows: "Salesmanship is the science of putting into each day's work honesty in speech, loyalty to employer, the hustle of modern civilization, of watching your weak points, of strengthening them, of not only keeping your customers but gaining new ones, of being at all times a gentleman."

I will tax your patience with one more quotation, and this one, to my mind, is as true and good as it is terse: "Salesmanship is ability to make sales; its attributes are health, honesty, courtesy, tact, resource, reserve power, facility of expression, a firm and unspeakable confidence in one's self, a thorough knowledge of and confidence in the goods one is selling."

Certainly, none of us will deny that a good salesman must know his goods so well and have such confidence in them that he can convince the merchant that he needs the goods; then he must enthrall him in such a way that, after he does purchase them, he will push them.

NATIONAL PLATFORM

Principles and Policies of Democrats Issued By the Convention

CURRENCY, TRUSTS AND TARIFF

Sub-Committee, by a Vote of 7 to 3, Votes in the Gold Plank—Yet to be Fought Through the Full Committee—Declared That the Increased Production of Gold Has Removed the Issue.

Following is the full text of the Democratic platform as adopted by the National Convention at St. Louis.

THE PLATFORM.

"We, the delegates to the Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, declare our devotion to the essential principles of the Democratic faith which bring us together in hearty communion.

"Under them local self-government and national unity and prosperity were alike established. They underlaid our independence, the structure of our free republic and every Democratic extension from Louisiana to California and faithfully in all the States the tie between taxation and representation. They yet inspired the masses of our people, guarding jealously their rights and liberties, and cherishing their fraternity, peace and orderly development. They remind us of our duties and responsibilities as citizens, and impress upon us, particularly at this time, the necessity of reform and the rescue of the administration of government from the headstrong, arbitrary and spasmodic methods which distract business by uncertainty and pervade the public mind with dread, distrust and perturbation.

"The application of these fundamental principles to the living issues of the day constitutes the first step toward the assured peace, safety and progress of our nation. Freedom of the press, of conscience and of speech, equality before the law of all citizens, the right of trial by jury, freedom of the person defended by the writ of habeas corpus, the supremacy of civil over military authority; a well disciplined militia; the separation of Church and State; economy in expenditures; low taxes, that labor may be lightly burdened; the prompt and sacred fulfillment of public and private obligations, including fidelity to treaties; peace and friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of republics—these are doctrines which Democracy has established as precepts of the nation, and they should be constantly invoked, preached, resorted to and enforced.

"1. Large reductions can readily be made in the annual expenditures of the government without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service, and we shall insist upon the strictest economy and frugality compatible with the various and efficient civil, military and naval administration as a right of the people too clear to be denied or withheld.

"INVESTIGATIONS PROMISED. "2. The enforcement of honesty in the public service and to that end a thorough legislative investigation of those executive departments of the government already known to teem with corruption, as well as other departments suspected of harboring corruption, and the punishment of ascertained corruption without fear or favor or regard to persons. The persistent and deliberate refusal of both the Senate and House of Representatives to permit such investigation to be made by either branch of Congress demonstrates that only by a change in the executive and in the House of Representatives can complete exposure, punishment and correction be obtained.

"In broader furtherance of that end, the Federal government should not permit itself to be robbed by entering into contracts with convicted trusts or unlawful combinations in restraint of interstate trade, existing in violation of law. We believe that one of the best methods of procuring economy and honesty in the public service is to have public officials, from the occupant of the White House down to the lowest of them, return, as nearly as may be, to Jeffersonian simplicity of living.

"3. We favor the nomination and election of a President trained in the ways of the constitution, who shall set his face sternly against executive usurpation of legislative and judicial functions, whether that usurpation be ruled under the guise of executive construction of existing laws, or whether it take refuge in the tyrant's pleas of necessity or superior wisdom.

"TARIFF PERVERSIONS. "4. The Democratic party has been, and will continue to be, the consistent opponent of that class of tariff legislation by which certain interests have been permitted, through congressional favor, to draw a heavy tribute from the American people. The monstrous perversion of those equal opportunities which our political institutions were established to secure, has caused what may once have been infant industries to become the greatest combinations of capital that the world has ever known.

"These publicly favored enterprises have, through trust methods, been converted into monopolies, thus bringing to an end domestic competition, which was the only check upon the extravagant profits made possible by the protective system. These industrial combinations, by the financial assistance they can give, now control the policy of the Republican party.

"We favor a wise, conservative and business-like revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses and for the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions and its discriminations, keeping in view the ultimate end of equality of burdens and equality of opportunities, and the constitutional purpose of raising a revenue by taxation; to wit, the support of the Federal government in all its integrity and virility, but in simplicity; and hoping also in view, as men of com-

mon sense should, existing conditions, however wrongfully, mistakenly or unjustly brought about, and the danger to the cause of tariff reform itself of abrupt and revolutionary reversal of policy.

"We should bear in mind, in short, these two things:

"First, The general principle that the sole derivation of the power of taxation is the support of the Federal government economically, effectively and constitutionally administered, and, second, the equal truth that in the assertion of any general principle and in reaching any ultimate end, however sacred and logically unavoidable, due regard, but only due regard must and should be paid to actually existing conditions.

"TARIFF ON TRUST PRODUCTS. "5. We favor the reduction of tariff taxation upon trust-produced articles to the point where foreign competition may enter the American market whenever trusts and combines, seeking monopoly, raise their prices to the American consumer above a reasonable and just profit, by such reduction depriving trusts and monopolies of the power to extort from the American people under shelter of American law, prices higher than those charged foreigners for identical articles.

ISTHMIAN CANAL FAVORED.

"The Isthmian Canal: Our party having long and earnestly advocated the construction of an Inter-oceanic canal for the purposes of national defense and commerce between the States and with foreign nations, we favor the early completion of the Isthmian Canal. But while making this declaration and accepting the results of an accomplished and irreversible fact, we cannot too forcibly express our disapproval of the methods by which, in disregard of the usages and obligations of international law and treaty obligations canal route has been required, or too solemnly record our hope that this precedent of defiant diplomacy may never be used against us to our humiliation and injury.

TRUSTS DENOUNCED.

"Trusts and Unlawful Combinations: We recognize that the gigantic trusts and combinations designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint product of capital and labor and which have been fostered and promoted under Republican rule, are a menace to beneficial competition and an obstacle to permanent business prosperity. We demand the vigorous and impartial enforcement of the laws already made to prevent and control such trusts and combinations and we favor such further legislation in restraint thereof as experience shows to be necessary.

"Corporations chartered by authority of the people must forever remain subject to regulation in the interest of the people. A private monopoly is indefensible. We recognize the right of capital in all legitimate lines of enterprise to combine for the increase of business for enlarging productive capacity and for decreasing the cost of production; but when such combination in its purpose or effect, creates, or tends to create a monopoly in its productions, to restrain trade or to stifle competition; to increase cost to the consumer or to control the market, it violates the spirit of the laws, because inimical to public welfare and peace and should be so regulated, controlled or prohibited by law as to amply protect the public interests.

"We demand that the restraint of such illegal combinations be entrusted to the Democratic party which is not responsible for their existence, and which has ever protested against their continuance.

TRUSTS CONDEMNED.

"We condemn the Republican system of legislation under which trusts monopolies are enabled to exact higher prices for their manufactured products from our own people than they sell them for abroad.

"We demand an enlargement of the powers of the Inter-State commerce commission to the end that the traveling public and shippers of this country may have prompt and adequate relief for the abuses they are subjected to in the matter of transportation.

"Monroe Doctrine: We favor the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine in its full integrity.

"Reciprocity: We favor a liberal trade treaty with Canada.

"Army and Navy: We favor the reduction of the army and of army expenditure to the point historically demonstrated to be safe and sufficient. We favor the maintenance and liberal annual increase of the navy as our best defense in our isolated continental conditions against foreign foe and a source of no possible danger to our liberties as a people.

"We favor the enactment and administration of laws, giving labor and capital impartially their just rights. Capital and labor ought not to be enemies. Each is necessary to the other. Each has its rights, but the rights of labor are certainly no less 'vested' no less 'sacred' and no less 'inalienable' than the rights of capital.

PROTECTION OF CITIZENS.

"American Citizenship: We pledge ourselves to insist upon the just and lawful protection of our citizens at home and abroad, and to use all proper measures to secure for them, whether native born or naturalized, and without distinction of race or creed, the equal protection of laws and the enjoyment of all rights and privileges open to them under the covenants of our treaties of friendship and commerce; and if under existing treaties the right of travel and sojourn is denied to American citizens or recognition is withheld from American passports by any countries on the ground of race or creed, we favor the beginning of negotiations with the governments of such countries to secure by new treaties the removal of these unjust discriminations.

"Pensions: The Democracy would secure to the surviving soldiers and sailors and dependants generous pensions, not by an arbitrary executive order, but by legislation which grateful people stand ready to enact. Our soldiers and sailors who defend with their lives and constitution and the laws have a sacred interest in their just administration. They must, therefore, share with us the humiliation with which we have witnessed the exaltation of court favorites, without distinguished service, over the scarred heroes of many battle, or aggrandized by executive appropriations out of the treasuries of a prostrate people, in violation of the act of Congress which

fixes the compensation and allowances of the military officers.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL DENOUNCED.

"Merchant Marine: We denounce the ship subsidy bill recently passed by the United States Senate as an iniquitous appropriation of public funds for private purposes and a wasteful, illogical and useless attempt to overcome by subsidy the obstructions raised by Republican legislation to the growth and development of American commerce on the sea. We favor the upbuilding of a merchant marine without new or additional burdens upon the people and without bounties from the public treasury.

"Civil Service: The Democratic party stands committed to the principles of civil service reform, and we demand their honest, just and impartial enforcement. We denounce the Republican party for its continuous and sinister encroachments upon the spirit and operation of civil service rules, whereby it has arbitrarily dispensed with examinations for office in the interests of favorites and employed all manner of devices to over-reach and set aside the principles upon which the civil service was established.

"Condemnation of Polygamy: We demand the extermination of polygamy within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the complete separation of church and State in political affairs.

"Reclamation of Arid Lands and Domestic Development: We congratulate our Western citizens upon the passage of the measure known as the Newland's irrigation act for the irrigation and reclamation of the arid lands of the West—a measure framed by a Democrat, passed in the Senate by a non-partisan vote and passed in the House against the opposition of almost all the Republican leaders by a vote, the majority of which was Democratic. We call attention to this great Democratic measure, broad and comprehensive as it is working automatically throughout all time without further action of Congress until the reclamation of all the lands in the arid West capable of reclamation is accomplished, reserving the lands reclaimed for home-seekers in small tracts and rigidly guarding against land monopoly as an evidence of the policy of domestic development contemplated by the Democratic party, should it be placed in power."

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Many men have deserted from the battleship Illinois.

Cotton grows wild in Colombia, and the natives are beginning to think seriously of cultivating it.

A man asleep on a roof in New York City rolled off, struck a cable and slid down it, escaping injury.

Labor unions of Georgia are advocating the establishment of a Bureau of State Labor Statistics and Mining.

A passenger on a Brooklyn, N. Y., car was almost roasted to death by a broken trolley wire, that coiled about him.

The new trans-Canadian route from Liverpool to Yokohama will be 2200 miles shorter than that across the United States.

The Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies voted against an appropriation for the French Embassy at the Vatican.

The second wife of John G. Underhill, of New York City, who married him four days after his first wife divorced him, has also secured a decree.

Edward Denton, an insane Long Island farmer, after starving his family four days and with a shotgun defying four deputy sheriffs, was overpowered.

The Rev. W. S. Newson, of Califton, N. J., clad only in pajamas, married a runaway couple just before the pursuing parents of the bride arrived to forbid the ceremony.

The Poland tunnel, 8071 feet long, between the Agua Fria and Lynx Creek valleys of Arizona, has been completed. It is for the purpose of private mining development.

The Cunarder Campania arrived in New York City having printed on its voyage a daily ocean newspaper, of which the wireless telegraph service was superintended in person by Mr. Marconi.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Holmes is playing a good game for Chicago.

Keeler is stealing a base in most every game.

Gilbert's fielding continues to be a feature of the New York's work.

Brown's pitching for Chicago has justified Seice's trade of Jack Taylor for him.

It is next to impossible to double the speedy Bay, of Cleveland, at first on an infield hit.

Pitcher Breitenstein has been appointed manager of the Natchez Club, of the Cotton States League.

O'Leary, of Detroit, is showing the way to all short stops of this year's crop, with an average of .940.

Not long ago the Washington Club was offered \$15,000 for Coughlin and Patten, but turned the offer down.

Bradley, Holmes and Dougherty come in order named as the run-getters of the American League.

Kruger, the Pittsburg substitute, hit in the head by pitcher Wilhelm, is now at his home in Chicago for a long stay.

The veteran Herman Long has resigned from Toledo. His successor as manager-captain is second baseman Burns.

Says the Boston Globe: "No League team had struck this town yet that looks as good as Pittsburg, when the long road to St. Louis is considered."

Outfielder Sneedard has been sent South by the Brooklyn Club to size up minor league talent. Six Brooklyn players are marked for the axe.

Of Pittsburg's \$1600 college pitcher, Lynch, the ex-Yale pitcher, John S. Garvan says: "Mike Lynch has every other college pitcher beaten a mile."

Devin, of New York, made by far the best showing of any minor leaguer recruited by the National League this year.

Whatever goes up must come down" is unfortunately not true of the book on the shelf.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JULY 17.

Subject: Asa's Good Reign. II Chron., xiv., 1-12—Golden Text, II Chron., xiv., 11—Memory Verses, 7-5—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Reformation under Asa (vs. 1-5). 1. "City of David." Jerusalem. "Asa, his son." Abijah had many sons (chap. 13:21). "Reigned." Asa reigned forty-one years. "Was quiet." That is, they had no wars. "Ten years." This was probably the result, largely, of Abijah's great victory over Jeroboam. These ten years of rest are naturally to be assigned to the beginning of Asa's reign; later on there was a rest of twenty years (compar. chap. 15:10 with 15:19). The number ten here makes a discrepancy with 1 Kings, for Baasha became king of Israel in the third year of Asa, and there was war between Asa and Baasha all their days' (1 Kings 15:32). 2. "Good and right." After the division of the kingdom not one of the nineteen kings that ruled over Israel was a good king, and only a few of the nineteen who ruled over Judah were good. Asa was the first good king of Judah. He followed the commandments of God with his whole heart, and in that respect was like David. "In the eyes of God." I. He aimed at pleasing God. 2. He saw God's eye always upon him. 3. God approved of what he did. The important question is not whether we are right in our own eyes, or in the eyes of the world, but are we right before God.

3. "He took away." This statement, which is again repeated in verse 5, seems to be contradicted in chap. 15:17, where it is said "the high places were not taken away out of Israel." There are different ways of explaining this apparent discrepancy. Perhaps the best explanation is that Asa made a great effort to remove them from his kingdom, and was largely successful, but that notwithstanding all his efforts he failed of complete success. The writer does not say that he took away "all" the high places. Some think that the high places here referred to were those of the strange gods, while those where God was worshipped were suffered to remain; others think that at one time in his reign Asa succeeded in abolishing all the high places, but that they subsequently appeared again. "Strange gods." Heathen deities. "High places." It was the practice of the heathen to erect altars for their idolatrous worship on the tops of hills or mountains, supposing they were nearer to God and heaven. "Groves." "Asherim." R. V. This word is the proper name for a heathen goddess. Asherah (plural for Asherim and Asheroth), and is another form for Ashereth, the goddess of the Zidonians. Asherah was their female, as Baal was their male divinity. In the plural it is often used in the more general sense of idols.

4. "To seek the Lord." Compare chap. 15:12, 13. Asa commanded the people to observe all the divine institutions which they had been utterly neglecting. After destroying idolatry, Asa revived religious worship (1) by his personal example, and (2) by the use of his authority. He carried out the reforms in a spirit of self-consecration, courage and zeal. He sought to please God first and not himself or his courtiers. 5. "Images." "Sun images." R. V. The original word is different from the one used in verse 3. The Hebrew word is of uncertain meaning, and it is possible that no kind of image is meant, but rather the hearth on which the sacred fire was kept. The Hebrew root means to be hot. "Was quiet." The people obeyed the commands of Asa and sought the Lord (chap. 15).

II. Asa's military defenses (vs. 6-8). 6. "Built fenced cities." He probably restored the fortresses which Shishak, the king of Egypt, had taken and dismantled (chap. 12:24). The kingdom of Judah had probably been tributary to Egypt since the time of Shishak's invasion (chap. 12:8), but now Asa discerned a favorable time to throw off this foreign yoke, and while the land was unguarded by the Egyptians he fortified his kingdom. "Lord had given." Asa had not gained rest and success by his own valor, but God had given it. 7. "Land before us." That is, while the land was unoccupied and unguarded by their enemies and they were free to act at their own pleasure. "Sought the Lord." It is always good to seek the Lord. Those who pursue the world meet with vexation of spirit, but God gives peace and prosperity and real prosperity can come only from God. 8. "Targets and spears." See R. V. The Hebrew word here rendered target means a large shield. "Out of Judah." Asa's army is divided into heavy-armed soldiers, carrying spears, belonging to Judah, and light-armed bowmen belonging to Benjamin. "All these." This does not mean that Asa had an army of 300 professional soldiers, such as compose European armies or our standing army, but there were in Judah and Benjamin this number of men capable of bearing arms and liable to be called into service.

III. Asa defeats the Ethiopians (vs. 9-15). 9. "Zerah the Ethiopian." He probably belonged to the same dynasty as Shishak (chap. 12:24), for his army was composed of the same nations. This proves him to have been an Egyptian and not, as some have thought, an Arabian or Asiatic king. His object in invading Judah was doubtless to restore to Egypt the cities which Asa had been fortifying, for Asa's procedure had been virtually a rebellion against Egypt. "A thousand thousand." This is the largest collected army of which we hear in the Scriptures. But some think that the number is not to be taken literally, and that a thousand thousand signifies that there was a great host too great to number. "Three hundred chariots." The chariots, though comparatively few, are mentioned because Asa himself had none at all. "Mareshab." One of the cities which had been fortified by Rehoboam (chap. 11:8). It was probably near the western border of Judah, about twenty-five miles southwest of Jerusalem.

11. "Cried unto the Lord." Asa says that his hope of success was not in any effort he might be able to make, but in God. His faith and courage mounted high, and with holy boldness he pressed his case. "Nothing with Thee." See R. V. It is like to Thee to help the powerful or the weak. Thou canst as easily help the weak as the strong. "In Thy name." That is, by Thy commission, in confidence of Thy assistance, and for the maintenance of Thy honor and service and people. "We go." Although relying on God for victory, yet Asa made the best preparations possible and went out to meet the enemy. "Against Thee." Asa thus made the battle the Lord's, and called upon Him to maintain His own honor. 12. "The Lord smote." But not without the help of Asa and his Jewish and Benjamite forces. "Fled." Filled with terror the vast Ethiopian hordes fled to the south.

Red Rose Paid for Rent.

Probably one of the longest leases known was granted for a small piece of meadow land, some sixteen acres in extent, in Surrey. It is for the term of 2,999 years, and was granted on St. Michael's Day, in 1651, at the singular rental of "a red rose when demanded." It is not stipulated that the rose shall be the product of this land, which is fortunate, for no such rose grows anywhere on the sixteen acres.